WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Sunday, July 24, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L3	L2 and (alzheimers or parkinsons or autism or retts syndrom or muscular dystrophy or ataxia)	13
☐	L2	L1 and uridine	194
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L1	(514/49,50)[CCLS]	609

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:22:30 ON 24 JUL 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:22:42 ON 24 JUL 2005

```
L1           985 S HUNTINGTONS DISEASE
L2          3440 S PARKINSONS DISEASE
L3             1 S L1 (S) PREVENT?
L4             6 S L1 (P) PREVENT?
L5            20 S L2 (P) PREVENT?
L6             0 S L1 (P) VACCINE
L7             0 S L1 (P) VACINE
L8            38 S L1 AND PREVENT?
```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:32:42 ON 24 JUL 2005

```
L9             0 S (ATTENTION DIFICIT DISORDER OR AUTISM RO RETTS SYNDROME) (S)
L10            0 S (ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER OR AUTISM OR RETTS SYNDROME OR AD
L11            0 S (ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER OR AUTISM OR RETTS SYNDROME OR AD
L12            0 S AUTISM
L13            0 S RHETTS SYNDROME
L14            0 S MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY (P) PREVENT?
```

HEALTH/LIBRARY

Note: All links within content go to MayoClinic.com

Diseases and Conditions

Huntington's disease

From MayoClinic.com
Special to CNN.com

Overview

Huntington's disease (Huntington's chorea) is a progressive, degenerative disease that causes certain nerve cells in your brain to waste away. As a result, you may experience uncontrolled movements, emotional disturbances and mental deterioration. The disorder was documented in 1872 by American physician George Huntington. The name "chorea" comes from the Greek word for "dance" and refers to the incessant quick, jerky, involuntary movements that are characteristic of this condition.

Huntington's disease is an inherited disease. Signs and symptoms usually develop in middle age, and men and women are equally likely to develop the condition. Younger people with Huntington's disease often have a more severe case, and their symptoms may progress more quickly. Rarely, children may develop this condition.

An estimated one in 10,000 Americans has Huntington's disease, with about 30,000 known cases in the United States. About 150,000 Americans may be at risk of inheriting Huntington's disease from a parent.

Medications are available to help manage the signs and symptoms of Huntington's disease, but treatments can't prevent the physical and mental decline associated with this condition.

Signs and symptoms

The earliest signs and symptoms of Huntington's disease often include personality changes and decreased cognitive abilities. You may demonstrate symptoms such as irritability, anger or paranoia or

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Birth Defects
- Muscular dystrophy
- Huntington's disease

BRAIN & NERVOUS SYSTEM

Movement Disorders
- Parkinson's disease

show signs of depression. You may also begin to have difficulty making decisions, learning new information, answering questions and remembering important information. Your family and friends may notice these changes before you become aware of them.

- Cerebral palsy
- Essential tremor
- Huntington's disease
- Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BF
- Tourette syndrome

Early physical signs and symptoms of Huntington's disease may include mild balance problems, clumsiness and involuntary facial movements such as grimacing. As the disease progresses, you ma

- Sudden jerky, involuntary movements (chorea) throughout your body
- A wide, prancing gait
- Severe problems with balance and coordination
- Difficulty shifting your gaze without moving your head
- Hesitant, halting or slurred speech
- Inability to swallow
- Dementia

Young people who develop Huntington's disease may have symptoms that mimic Parkinson's diseas muscle rigidity, tremors and slow movements. Those with early-onset Huntington's disease also may

The disease usually develops slowly, and the severity of signs and symptoms is related to the degree Death occurs about 10 to 30 years after signs and symptoms first appear.

- Dementia: Not always Alzheimer's

- Brain & Nervous System

Causes

Huntington's disease is an inherited condition caused by a single abnormal gene. Doctors refer to the autosomal dominant disorder because only one copy of the defective gene, inherited from either pare produce the disease. If one parent has the single faulty gene, the chance that an offspring will have tl percent. Because signs and symptoms typically appear in middle age, some parents may not know tl until they've already had children and possibly passed on the trait.

If your child doesn't inherit the faulty gene, he or she won't develop Huntington's disease and can't pa next generation. Everyone who has the gene eventually develops Huntington's disease, if he or she l

Risk factors

If one of your parents has Huntington's disease, you have a 50 percent chance of developing the dise cases, you may develop Huntington's disease without having a family history of the condition. Such a be the result of a genetic mutation that happened during your father's sperm development.

- Compiling your family medical history: Use the past to prepare for future

When to seek medical advice

See your doctor if you notice changes in your movements, emotional control or mental ability. These symptoms can be the result of many conditions, so they don't necessarily mean you have Huntington

If you have a family history of Huntington's disease, you may want to talk with your doctor. Some peo undergo genetic testing to see whether they carry the defective gene. That can help determine wheth potentially your children — are at risk.

Deciding whether to be tested for the gene is a personal decision. For some people, the uncertainty c carry the faulty gene is stressful and distracting. For others, the knowledge that they will develop the burdensome. If you're uncertain whether testing is right for you, consider contacting a genetic counse who specialize in medical genetics can help you understand the implications of a positive or negative you through the testing process, and help you weigh the pros and cons. Ask your doctor for help loca counselor.

If you choose to be tested, consider paying for it with your own money so that the test results remain

- Genetic testing: Weighing its benefits and risks

Screening and diagnosis

To determine whether you may have Huntington's disease, your doctor performs a physical exam an medical history and that of your family. He or she may also ask about any recent emotional or intellec have had. A computerized tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan may show a your brain's structure. Your doctor may suggest a blood test to determine whether you carry the defe

- Video: Computerized tomography (CT) scan
- Computerized tomography
- MRI: Viewing the body's hidden structure

Complications

After onset of the disease, signs and symptoms continue until death. Though the signs and symptom to person, vital functions such as swallowing, eating, speaking and walking usually degenerate over t with Huntington's disease develop depression, and some are at risk of suicide. However, death gene result of complications of the disease, such as an infection or a fall.

- Depression
- Understanding suicide: Know the signs

Treatment

Most people who have Huntington's disease eventually become physically and mentally disabled. As progresses, long-term nursing home care may be necessary.

No satisfactory treatment is available to stop or reverse Huntington's disease, but some approaches and symptoms.

Medications
Tranquilizers such as clonazepam (Klonopin) and antipsychotic drugs such as haloperidol (Haldol) ar (Clozaril) can help control movements, violent outbursts and hallucinations.

Various medications, including fluoxetine (Prozac, Sarafem), sertraline (Zoloft) and nortriptyline (Aver help control depression and the obsessive-compulsive rituals that some people with Huntington's dis Medications such as lithium (Eskalith, Lithobid) can help control extreme emotions and mood swings.

Side effects from many of the drugs used to treat the symptoms of Huntington's disease may include fatigue and restlessness. In some instances, antipsychotic drugs may cause side effects that mimic tl Parkinson's disease, including involuntary twitching in your face and body (tardive dyskinesia).

Speech therapy
Huntington's disease can impair your speech, affecting your ability to express complex thoughts. You speech therapy helps. Remind friends, family members and caregivers that if you don't speak, it does mean that you don't understand what's going on. Ask people to continue talking to you and keep your normal as possible.

Prevention

If you have a family history of Huntington's disease, you may want to consider genetic counseling bef family. A blood test can determine the presence of the faulty gene, even before you show signs or sy parent carries the defective gene, his or her child has a 50 percent chance of developing Huntington'

If you're at risk of passing the genetic defect that causes Huntington's disease to your children, you m consider adoption or certain forms of assisted reproduction. One possibility is in vitro fertilization with screening. In this procedure, embryos are screened for the Huntington's disease gene mutation, and have the mutation are then implanted in the woman's uterus.

Self-care

Having Huntington's disease presents a number of challenges that require daily or regular attention. steps may improve how you feel:

- **Exercise regularly.** People with Huntington's disease who exercise regularly tend to fare bet don't exercise, and physical activity can help you feel better mentally and physically. Keep yo sharp, hard objects in case you fall while moving around. Consider wearing special padding t from falls that may happen while you're on walks. Wearing sturdy, properly fitting shoes may l
- **Maintain proper nutrition.** People with Huntington's disease may burn as many as 5,000 cal sure to get adequate nutrition to maintain your body weight, and consider extra vitamins and Because Huntington's disease can impair coordination, you may need assistance when eatin time for meals. Cutting food into small pieces or eating pureed food may make swallowing ea choking. Dairy products may make you secrete excess mucus, which may increase your risk Occupational therapists may make other suggestions on how to improve your swallowing. Usi and suction cups and tableware designed for people with disabilities may prevent spills.
- **Drink plenty of fluids.** Huntington's disease can make you vulnerable to dehydration. Drink l liquids, especially during hot weather. Some people find that bendable straws make drinking

- Water: How much should you drink every day?

Coping skills

Most people with Huntington's disease eventually need assistance in performing daily functions. You on your own but can't take care of tasks necessary for independent living. In these cases, a group-ho can provide a safe and comfortable living situation that allows you to maintain your independence.

Tips for the caregiver
If you're a family member or friend of someone with Huntington's disease, caregiving can be time-cor exhausting. But certain resources can make caregiving easier. Hiring someone to help with household physically caring for the person with Huntington's disease is one option. In addition, many local, state agencies provide such assistance as meal programs, occupational therapy, nursing assistance and c

If you're a caregiver, take time to relax and take care of your own health. Therapeutic recreation and provide a place for someone with Huntington's disease to interact with others and pursue interests ar also providing home caregivers a break.

Some cases of Huntington's disease may progress to the point where friends and family members ca provide adequate care. Long term care facilities can provide a safe and comfortable living situation w isn't a viable option.

May 11, 2005